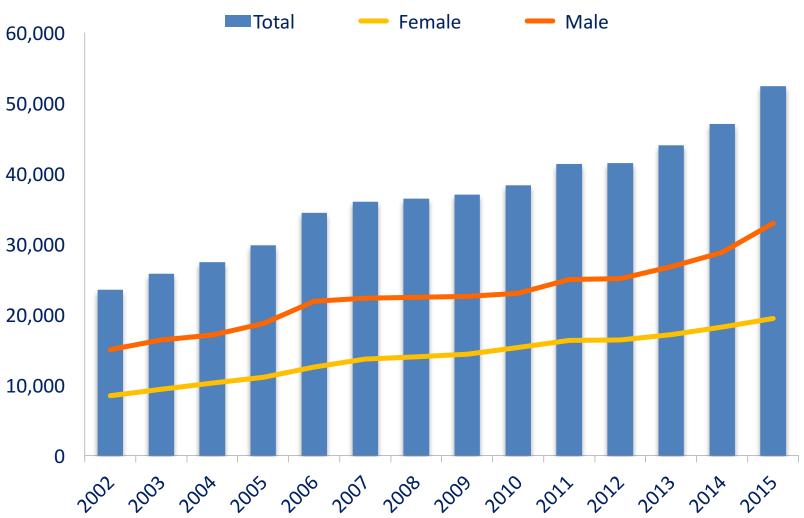




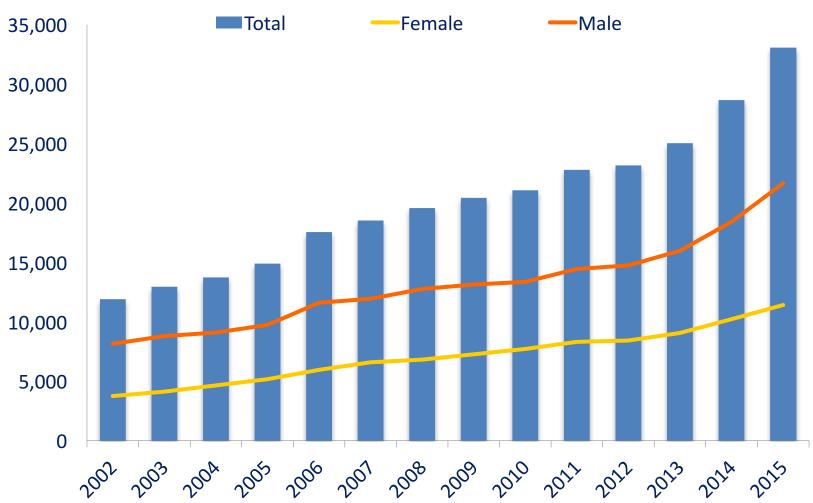
Number of Deaths Involving All Drugs





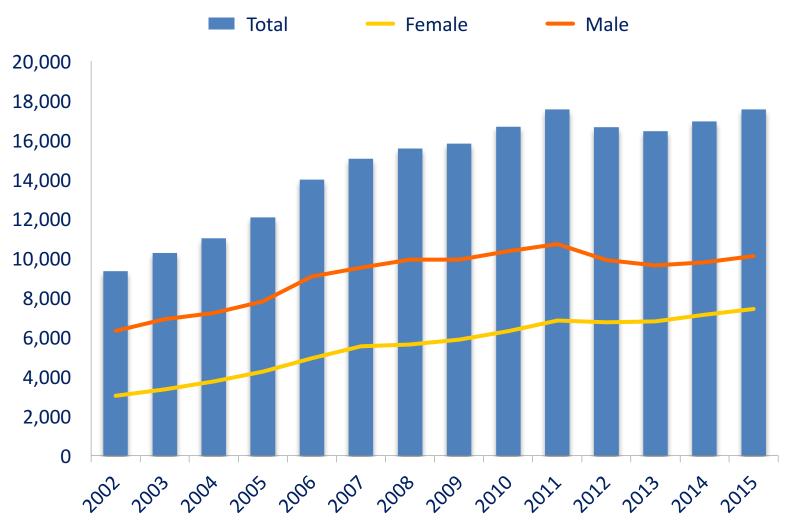


Number of Deaths Involving Opioid Drugs





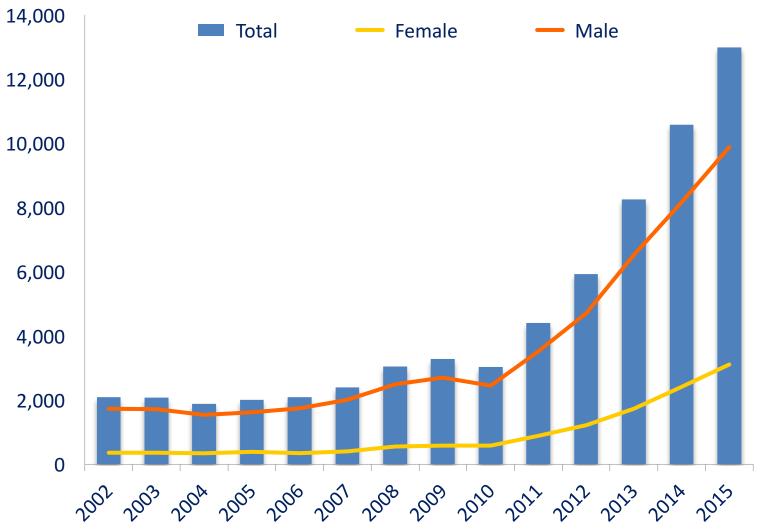
Number of Deaths Involving Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers (excluding non-methadone synthetics)





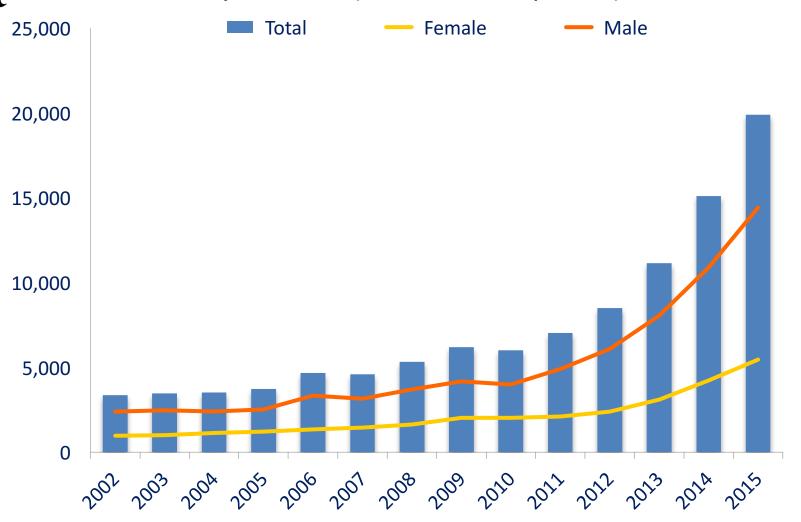


Number of Deaths Involving Heroin





Number of Deaths Involving Heroin and Non-Methadone Synthetics (captures illicit opioids)

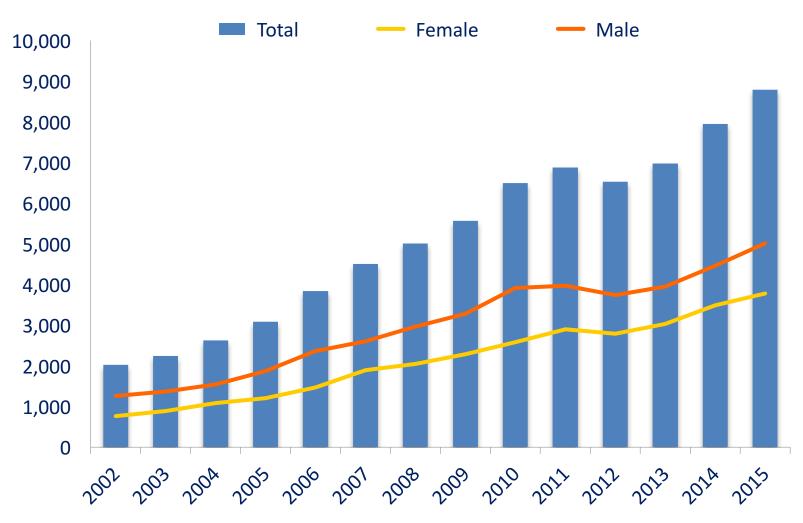




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National Overdose Deaths

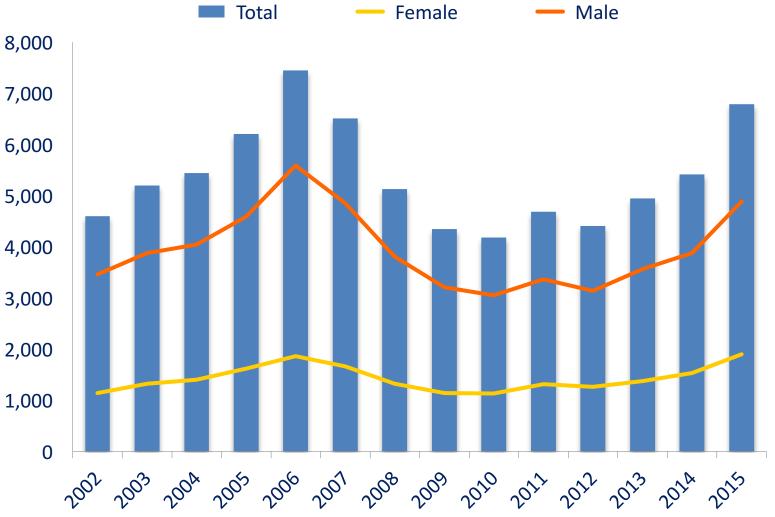
Number of Deaths Involving Benzodiazepines







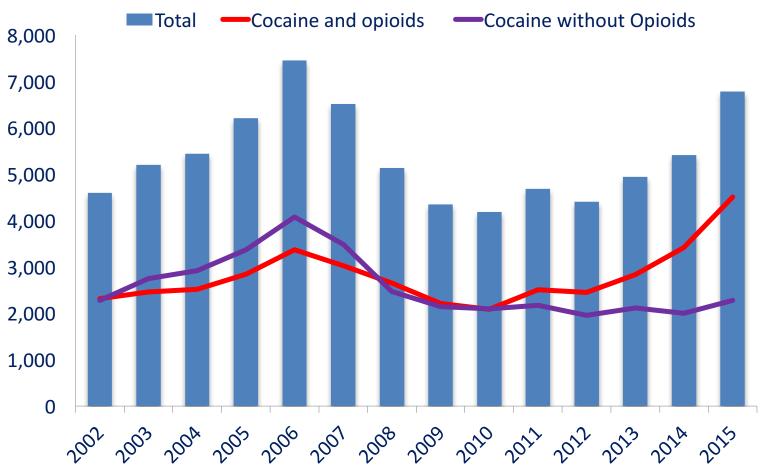
Number of Deaths Involving Cocaine





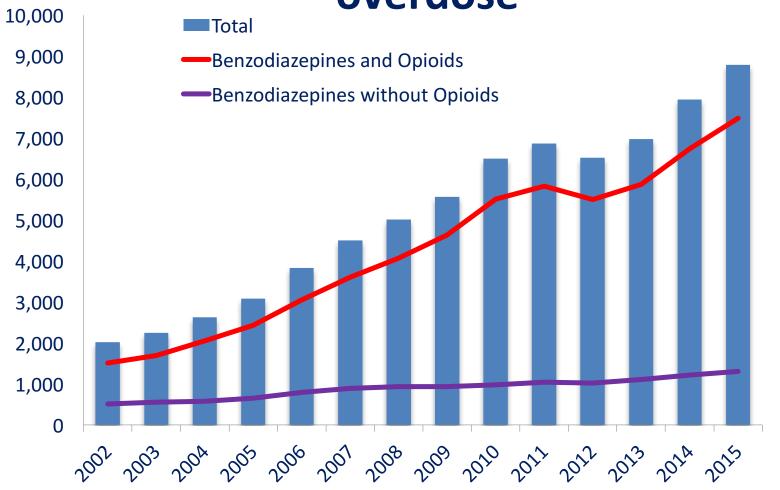


Opioid involvement in cocaine overdose





Opioid involvement in benzodiazepine overdose



Alternate Text

The figures above are bar charts showing the number of U.S. overdose deaths involving all drugs, opioid drugs, opioid analgesics (excluding nonmethadone synthetic, the category dominated by illicit fentanyl), heroin, heroin and non-methadone synthetics (to capture illicit opioids), benzodiazepines, or cocaine from 2002 to 2015. The charts are overlayed by line graphs showing the number of deaths by males and females. The highest rise was seen for deaths involving heroin, with a 6.2-fold increase from 2002 to 2015. The final two charts show the numbers of cocaine and benzodiazepine deaths that also involved an opioid; overdoses on these drug combinations have increased by nearly 2- and 5- fold respectively. These categories are not mutually exclusive and therefore cannot be summed.